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*L. Spencer Stephens*

MARTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and of the

ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1957



L. Spencer Stephens,  
Medical Officer of Health.

A. L. Pratt,  
Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Public  
Health Inspector.

MARTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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1957

Chairman of the Council	Mr. F. B. Jacomb, J.P.
Vice-Chairman of the Council	Mr. H. Ballard.

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Members of the Public Health Committee

Dr. B.G. Goodwin, J.P.      Chairman

Mr. E. M. Badger	Mrs. P. M. Gibbons
Mr. R. Colwill	Dr. T. L. Hardy
Mr. D. N. Costello	Mr. F. Horton
Mr. E. N. G. Crane	Mr. A. C. Ralph
Mr. A. D. Cullen	Mr. C. C. Townsend
Mr. A. N. Cutler	Mr. R. B. Ward
Mr. O. G. Davis	Sir F. S. Winnington,
Miss A. M. Enderby	Bart.

Public Health Staff of the Authority

L. Spencer Stephens, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health.

A. L. Pratt, C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.  
Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

J. D. Blakeway, C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.  
Additional Public Health Inspector and Assistant Engineer  
and Surveyor.

E. J. Turner  
Housing Manager and Architectural Assistant.

K. J. Cottrell  
Clerical Assistant.

Miss S. M. Hall  
Shorthand Typist and Clerk.

H. Dew  
Assistant Rodent Officer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1957

Public Health Department,  
1, The Tything,  
Worcester.

August, 1958.

To the Chairman and Members of the Martley Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Rural District for the year ended 31st December 1957.

There have been few changes and the health of the inhabitants remains good. It is encouraging to record (on page 3) a Birth Rate which is well above National average and also a Death Rate which is quite low. The Infant Mortality Rate has also fallen this year but it is still above the National average. There have been fewer notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and, as it has been possible to delete a number of cases suffering from the non-pulmonary form of the disease, the total number of cases on the register has fallen. There were no cases of Diphtheria or Food Poisoning and very few cases of any other infectious disease apart from Whooping Cough and Measles. Small outbreaks of these two diseases continue much as usual during the winter months, but fortunately due to the use of modern drugs, deaths are avoided nowadays. The recent introduction of combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough vaccine by Worcestershire County Council for use in all Welfare Centres and its availability to General Practitioners should eventually have an effect on the number of cases of Whooping Cough notified, but so far the use of any specific vaccine or serum against Measles has not been very successful.

There was one death due to Poliomyelitis during the year. This was the only case notified and, being in an adult who moved out of the district temporarily, may well be attributed to the prevalence of the disease elsewhere. Fortunately there is a means of protecting the general public now and the response from parents to the Ministry's scheme for children under fifteen has been excellent. There was very little British Vaccine available during 1957 so that few cases could be immunised, but unlimited supplies of Salk Vaccine are now available. Its extensive use during 1958 throughout the country has given evidence of its safety and popularity. The vaccine is now being made available for adults under 25 years of age and it is hoped that they will take advantage of this facility.

Excellent progress was made with Part I of the Comprehensive Water Scheme during the year, and by August a supply was being obtained from the Astley boreholes and distributed to consumers (see page 7). It was possible to carry straight on with Part II of the Scheme which means that a maximum number of properties will be able to be connected to the main at an early date and the consumption of water should rise steadily. An official opening ceremony was held in January 1958 at the Astley Pumping Station to mark this important event.

Although a number of houses have been dealt with in accordance with the Housing and Slum Clearance Programme, I am by no means satisfied with the position. Some thirty four dwellings have been dealt with by demolition orders or the acceptance of an undertaking from the owners in the last three years but the final target is two hundred and twenty. Quite a number of these dwellings were unoccupied but of the remainder few of the tenants have been rehoused by the Council. No new Council houses were completed during the year and, at present, none have been placed under contract, so it is difficult to see how further progress can be made with the slum clearance scheme. The main object of the scheme is to provide more satisfactory



housing accommodation but so many of the dwellings have outlasted their life that it is not an economic proposition for the owners to repair them. The only alternative is to provide new dwellings and if this is not done the housing shortage will become more acute. I feel certain that the demand is such that they will remain occupied whatever the rents are, particularly in the southern half of the District.

May I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your continued advice and support. I would also like to express my gratitude to the Surveyor and his staff for their most valuable assistance during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

L. Spencer Stephens,  
Medical Officer of Health.

## SECTION A

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The Rural District of Martley, comprising 52,823 acres is predominantly agricultural in character and lies to the West of the City of Worcester. The River Teme runs through the district dividing it into two parts. The chief industry is agriculture and the district is one of the most important fruit and hopgrowing areas in the country. Each year the hop picking season attracts large numbers of people to the district. These come mainly from the Black Country.

Vital statistics for the year are given in the following tables:-

Area in Acres ... ..	52,823
Number of dwellinghouses (31st December 1957) according to Rate Books ... ..	3,842
Rateable Value (1st April, 1957)...	£82,138
Sum represented by one penny rate..	£346
Registrar General's estimate of resident population (mid 1957)...	11,800

### VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Live Births</u>			
Legitimate ... ..	90	106	196
Illegitimate..	4	7	11
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population...	...	...	17.5
Standardised Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population..	...	...	18.02
Birth Rate for England and Wales for the same period ...	...	...	16.1
<u>Still Births</u>			
Legitimate ... ..	1	4	5
Illegitimate..	-	1	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births..	...	...	28.1
Rate per 1,000 England and Wales total live and still births..	...	...	22.5
<u>Deaths</u>			
From all causes ... ..	57	52	109
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population..	...	...	9.23
Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population..	...	...	8.95
Rate for England and Wales ... ..	...	...	11.5
<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age</u>			
Legitimate ... ..	1	5	6
Illegitimate..	-	-	-
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 related live births..	...	...	29.0
Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales ...	...	...	23.1
<u>Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age</u>			
Legitimate ... ..	1	2	3
Illegitimate..	-	-	-
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 related live births...	...	...	14.5
Neonatal Mortality Rate for England and Wales ...	...	...	16.5

Causes of Death as Classified by the Registrar General

								<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Syphilitic Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Meningococcal Infections..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Cancer of Stomach...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Cancer of Lung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Cancer of Breast ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	4
Cancer of Uterus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1
Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Diabetes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5
Coronary disease, angina .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7
Hypertension with heart disease.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Other heart disease.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Other circulatory disease.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	2
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Congenital malformations..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5
Motor vehicle accidents...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
Homicide and operations of war..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-
								<u>57</u>	<u>52</u>



## SECTION B

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

#### (a) Laboratory Services

Laboratory services are provided at laboratories situated at the County Buildings and the Royal Infirmary, Worcester.

#### (b) Ambulance Service

This service is provided by the County Council. The ambulance station which serves the district is situated in Worcester. The Hospital Car Service, manned in most cases by volunteers, is used to supplement the ambulance service.

Patients suffering from infectious disease are conveyed to hospital in special ambulances which are stationed at the Isolation Hospital.

#### (c) Home Nursing and Health Visiting Service

This service is provided by the County Council. In most instances in the Rural District this work is done by the District Nurse/Midwife, who is also the Health Visitor. Seven District Nurse/Midwives are working in the District.

#### (d) Hospitals

The district is served by general hospitals in Worcester and Kidderminster.

Cases of infectious disease are admitted to Newtown Isolation Hospital, Worcester.

Maternity cases can be admitted to hospitals at Worcester, Bromsgrove and Stourport.

Sanatoria for the treatment of cases of tuberculosis are situated in Worcester, Malvern and Knightwick.

#### (e) Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Young Children

The district is served by the following clinics:-

##### Ante-Natal Clinics

Shirehall, Worcester

Open on the first and third Saturday in the month at 9 a.m.

Lucy Baldwin Maternity Hospital, Stourport

Open every Tuesday in the month at 1.30 p.m.

Coventry Street, Kidderminster

Open every Monday in the month at 2 p.m.

##### Infant Welfare Clinics

Shirehall, Worcester

Open on the first and third Saturday in the month at 9 a.m.

Parish Hall, Hallow

Open on the second and fourth Thursday in the month at 2 p.m.

Club Room, Bell Inn, Broadheath

Open on first and third Thursday in the month at 2.30 p.m.

Section B - (Cont'd)

Infant Welfare Clinics

Chantry School, Martley

Open on second Wednesday in the month at 2 p.m.

Village Hall, Alfrick

Open on the fourth Thursday in the month at 2.30 p.m.

Parish Hall, Clifton-on-Teme

Open on the last Thursday in the month at 2.30 p.m.

Memorial Hall, Leigh

Open on the second Thursday in the month at 2.30 p.m.

Village Hall, Great Witley

Open on the fourth Tuesday every third month at 2.30 p.m.

Village Hall, Little Witley

Open on the fourth Tuesday every third month at 2.30 p.m.

Village Hall, Shrawley

Open on the fourth Tuesday every third month at 2.p.m.

Parish Room, Holt

Open on the fourth Tuesday every third month at 3 p.m.

(f) Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria can be carried out, free of charge, by the patient's own doctor or at the County Council clinics.

The following inoculations were done during the year:-

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children who received the full course of immunisation during the year - 119

Number of children who received reinforcing doses during the year - 64

Vaccination

Number of persons who received a primary vaccination during the year - 133.

Number of persons who were re-vaccinated during the year - 26

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948, SECTION 47, AND AMENDMENT ACT 1951

These sections place on district Medical Officers of Health the responsibility of obtaining compulsory powers for the removal to institutions of persons who are in need of care and attention. No statutory action was necessary during 1957.



## SECTION C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### 1. Water Supply

Steady progress was made with both Part I and Part II of the Comprehensive Water Scheme during 1957. As previously reported practically the whole of the main laying to be carried out in Part I of the Scheme had been completed by the end of 1956. Work continued on the borehole site with the erection of the pumphouses and the installation of the pumping equipment. The Martley Booster Station was also completed and the pumping equipment installed. A modern automatic Paterson Chlorinator was installed in a separate building adjacent to No. 1 Pumphouse. Adequate chlorination was considered advisable until the risk of surface contamination could be eliminated around the borehole site by the completion of the Astley Sewerage Scheme. Washing out of the various sections of the supply mains was also carried out with Chloros by the Surveyor as they were brought into use and laboratory tests taken.

By the beginning of August it was possible to begin supplying the District from the borehole and, in fact, this was essential as the supply to Hallow from Worcester City had been cut off in accordance with the agreement with that Corporation. From that date the area of supply was steadily extended, and consumption rapidly increased although that depended largely on the number of tappings carried out. This work was done by a local contractor under the control of the Surveyor's Department, who received applications, and by the end of the year some 600 tappings had been completed. It was also estimated at that time that the average daily consumption of water was 64,000 gallons. Apart from one or two bursts on a section of main at Broadheath the introduction of the Scheme can be said to have been most successful. The pair of cottages were completed and occupied by the pumping attendants who received a medical examination and the site cleared and planted with shrubs. On 25th January 1958, the official Opening Ceremony took place at which the Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire presided.

Part II of the Water Scheme was started in July. This included main laying in the parishes of Abberley, Great Witley, Hillhampton, Holt and Cotheridge, the construction of a booster station at Redmarley and an 80,000 gallon reservoir at Abberley. By the end of the year the supply to Holt from Little Witley had been completed, some 600 yards of a 3" branch along Ockeridge Lane laid, and some 900 yards laid along the Stourport Road from Astley towards Redmarley. Various sections in the parish of Cotheridge had also been completed.

Meetings were held with the constituent Authorities of the proposed North-West Worcestershire Water Board, but not a great deal of progress was made. Information was submitted by all the Districts relating to the financial state of their Water Undertakings and the matter placed in the hands of a consultant who would advise on the implications of re-grouping. It appears that the Ministry of Housing and Local Government are in favour of this method of re-grouping as it relates to the whole of Martley Rural District.

Section C - (Cont'd)

2. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes

Broadheath Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme was completed early in 1957. All that remained to be done was the completion of the humus tanks and the installation of the pumping equipment in the pumphouse. This scheme was most essential due to the considerable amount of new housing development in this area in the past two or three years and the extreme overloading of the old works. Part of the equipment at the old works has been dismantled and is being used as replacements at Little Witley and the remainder is being demolished.

In May approval was obtained for the Astley Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme subject to the omission of the length of sewer from Sandhampton House to Astley School in the vicinity of Astley Town. The Sewage Works is to be situated some 300 yards to the South-East of the borehole site with an ejector station within the perimeter fence close to the two cottages which will be connected to the sewer. At present the effluent from the cottages drains to a specially constructed cesspool which is emptied regularly by the cesspool emptier from Stourport.

There is some modification in the table shown opposite compared with previous years due to:-

- (i) More dwellings being connected to the public mains since the commencement of the Water Scheme.
- (ii) More dwellings being connected to the public sewer since the Council declared their intention to adopt all plant serving Council housing sites as public sewers and works.



PARISH	From Public Mains				From Private Supplies, e.g. wells, springs.		Sewerage and Sewage Disposal				
	Direct to Houses		By means of stand-pipe								
	No. of Dwelling houses	Popu-lation supplied	No. of Dwelling houses	Popu-lation supplied	No. of Dwelling houses	Popu-lation supplied	No. of Dwellings connected to public sewer	Popu-lation served	No. of Houses with		
									Pails	Cesspits etc.	Private install-ations.
Abberley	-	-	-	-	155	469	28	87	66	61	-
Alfrick	-	-	-	-	140	424	17	-	71	48	4
Astley	50	152	4	14	299	897	-	-	245	78	30
Bransford	3	10	-	-	84	256	-	-	59	28	-
Broadheath	120	362	6	20	172	517	82	250	136	72	8
Broadwas	24	76	4	15	63	189	-	-	49	37	5
Clifton-on-Teme	84	254	10	32	37	113	74	226	44	12	1
Cotheridge	2	7	-	-	66	201	14	58	24	22	8
Doddenham	8	26	-	-	62	188	-	-	46	22	2
Grimley	52	160	-	-	128	388	-	-	116	63	1
Hallow	212	638	-	-	140	422	236	710	85	22	9
Hillhampton	-	-	-	-	33	103	-	-	18	9	6
Holt	4	14	-	-	112	338	20	64	66	27	3
Kenswick	-	-	-	-	9	31	-	-	1	8	-
Knightwick	-	-	-	-	40	124	-	-	33	7	-
Leigh	4	14	-	-	302	908	30	94	220	52	4
Lulsley	-	-	-	-	40	124	-	-	30	10	-
Martley	80	246	2	7	210	631	59	181	170	58	5
St. John County	157	473	-	-	109	329	215	649	23	26	2
Lower Sapey	-	-	-	-	51	157	8	26	32	10	1
Shelsley Beauchamp	-	-	-	-	60	184	-	-	46	13	1
Shelsley Kings	-	-	-	-	70	214	-	-	62	7	1
Shelsley Walsh	-	-	-	-	13	43	-	-	11	2	-
Shrawley	37	115	-	-	109	331	-	-	114	31	1
Suckley	-	-	-	-	163	493	19	51	118	25	1
Wichenford	48	146	-	-	81	245	32	100	78	19	-
Witley, Great	-	-	-	-	125	379	34	106	57	32	-
Witley, Little	25	77	-	-	33	101	16	52	31	11	-
Total	910	2770	26	88	2906	8799	884	2654	2051	812	95



## SECTION D

### HOUSING

The following table shows the housing work carried out in the district during the year:-

#### Number of new houses erected during the year

(1)	by the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2)	by other bodies or persons...	...	...	...	...	...	57

#### 1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses

(1)(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Act or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	28
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	42
(2)(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under One above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	12
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	12
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation...	...	...	...	...	...	11

#### 2. Remedy of defects without service of formal notices

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

#### 3. Action under Statutory Powers

##### A Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices						
	by owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
	by local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

##### B Proceedings under Public Health Acts

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..	...	...	...	...	...	2
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices						
	by owners	...	...	...	...	...	1
	by local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

SECTION D - (Cont'd)

C        Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	4
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... ..	6
(3)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings accepted ... ..	3

D        Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made... ..	Nil
	Closing Orders under L.G. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953 ... ..	4
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit... ..	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV) - Overcrowding

(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of this year	} Not known
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein... ..	
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ..	
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year	Nil
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	3
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases... ..	14
	(iii) Number of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved. ... ..	Nil

## SECTION E

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

As details are available on page 29 of the Surveyor's report of the food premises inspected during the year I do not propose to comment further on this side of the work. I would, however, like to mention the problem of meat inspection.

A meeting of all the Local Authorities in Worcestershire was convened by Worcester City Council in March 1957. This followed the publication of a White Paper on the subject in 1956, which indicated that legislation would follow on the lines of a policy of moderate concentration. Nevertheless, private owners would be allowed to operate provided a sufficiently high standard (as set out by Regulations) was attained. The object of the meeting was to determine to what extent neighbouring authorities would wish to co-operate in the use of public abattoirs and the submission of joint reports to the Minister. Although no definite decisions were made a number of authorities did agree that they would wish to join with Worcester City in this respect.

Viewing the position which at present exists in the Martley District there would appear to be certain advantages to be obtained. Both private slaughterhouses provide only a comparatively small amount of work for an inspector but the time involved in travelling is considerable and frequent visits are difficult. Close supervision is, however, necessary and higher standards desirable in order to safeguard the public. An early decision by the Government, who are now considering the Slaughterhouses Bill will be welcomed and then perhaps some progress will be made.

The following table shows the amount of meat inspected:-



SECTION E - (Cont'd)

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if Known)	91	-	-	179	83	-
Number inspected	91	-	-	179	83	-
<u>All disease except Tuberculosis &amp; Cysticerci</u>  Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	1	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	4.4	-	-	0.55	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>  Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	1	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.3	-	-	-	1.2	-

## SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable disease which occurred in the District during the year:-

	Under 1	1 - 3	3 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 65	Total cases notified
1. Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Enteric Fever (Paratyphoid B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Eruptive Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Acute Primary Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	1	8	10
7. Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
8. Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Measles (ex. Rubella)	2	15	17	46	3	-	2	85
10. Whooping Cough	2	6	6	29	8	1	-	52
11. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
12. Dysentery	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
13. Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1957

Age Period	New cases				Deaths +			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	2	3	-	2	1	-	-	-

+ Compiled from the Tuberculosis Register  
and Local Registrar's Death Returns

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis on Register at the end of the year

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Annual Totals
	M	F	M	F	
1950	33	27	15	18	93
1951	34	28	16	18	96
1952	37	33	13	15	98
1953	34	36	12	13	95
1954	27	41	11	11	90
1955	31	42	9	11	93
1956	36	41	9	13	99
1957	32	33	4	7	76

B.C.G. Vaccination

Worcestershire County Council operate a scheme for the preventive inoculation of all children leaving school. The majority of parents agree to have their children done, and it may be said that the scheme has met with considerable success. This is a valuable protective measure against tuberculosis.



MARTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Public Health Department,  
1, The Tything,  
Worcester.

August, 1958.

To the Rural District Council of Martley

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the eleventh Annual Report on the work of my Department as related to the administration of the Rural District for the year ended 31st December 1957.

During the year the main emphasis has been placed on Part I of the Mains Water Scheme in organising the final stages, terminating in providing supplies to individual houses, farms and business premises. Generally speaking, this stage of the scheme progressed smoothly and few major problems had to be overcome.

Whilst the Council are continuing to press forward with the completion of Parts II and III of the water scheme, other matters are requiring urgent attention, amongst them being the provision of new houses and sewerage schemes. In a district having small financial resources it is difficult to maintain a balance in the provision of services but it is very necessary, having arranged for the provision of an expensive mains water supply, to allow sufficient housing development to maintain, at least, the level of population. This can only be accomplished by providing sufficient new houses of all types to replace those being demolished or falling derelict and if such houses are to be built in existing communities, then sewerage schemes will be required. Having provided water and sewerage it may be found possible to allow further development to take place in suitable villages and thus increase the financial resources of the Council; this is a matter which should be appreciated by the Planning Authority and investigated in the course of "positive planning". It is suggested that Broadheath, Bransford, Holt, Leigh Sinton, Shrawley, Sinton Green and Great Witley could take further housing development in varying degrees when the necessary services have been provided.

Housing finance was reviewed very thoroughly during the year and recommendations made for improvement; these are discussed on page 21. When these recommendations become operative it is hoped to build up a reasonable balance in the Housing Revenue Account; such a balance is very necessary to act as a "buffer" in carrying out emergency repairs and might prove useful when modernisation schemes are carried out.

Details of mains, consumption, etc. relating to the water scheme are given on pages 25 and 26 and it is proposed to give even more detailed information of a complete years working in the next annual report.

I wish to express my appreciation of the assistance and consideration afforded to me by the Chairman and members of the various Committees and of the co-operation of all members of the staff in my Department.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,

A. L. PRATT.

Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

# 1. TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING AND BUILDING BYELAWS

The duties delegated to the Council by the County Council under the Town and Country Planning Act continued to be carried out. One "difference of opinion" between the Council and the County Planning Officer relating to residential development at Shoulton Lane, Hallow, was resolved by the County Planning Committee in favour of the County Planning Officer.

The following appeals against decisions of the Council were made during the year:-

- (a) Refusal to permit the erection of a dwelling at Claphill Lane, Rushwick.
- (b) Refusal to permit the erection of a dutch barn and the use of agricultural land as a lorry park at Shelsley Beauchamp.

In neither case was the Inquiry held by the Minister before the end of the year.

In addition an appeal against the refusal by the County Council to permit the retention of two week-end bungalows at Grimley was made and the Minister permitted the retention for a limited period.

Few cases of unauthorised development were reported and in one case only was enforcement action necessary; this action resulted in the removal of a collection of caravans at Holt. In two cases informal action resulted in the closing of two roadside fruit stalls which were considered to cause danger to road users.

A Tree Preservation Order was made and confirmed by the Minister in respect of land adjoining Cotheridge Court.

Towards the end of the year the Minister confirmed the County Development Plan.

Details of applications to develop are given in tabular form below:-

	Plans for new con- struction	Outline appli- cations	Change of use of land and buildings	Total
Brought forward from 1956	2	2	2	6
Received during 1957	90	64	19	173
Total applications	92	66	21	179
Applications approved	85	38	14	137
Applications refused	1	23	6	30
Applications withdrawn	1	3	-	4
Applications outstanding	5	2	1	8
Total	92	66	21	179

In addition, 22 applications for renewals of temporary planning permissions were issued and these related to 25 caravans, 3 temporary buildings and 1 agricultural workshop.



Applications under Building Byelaws

Brought forward from 1956	-	3	
Received during 1957		135	
			138
Applications approved		132	
Applications refused		1	
Applications withdrawn		1	
Applications outstanding		4	
			138

2. HOUSING

Provision of Housing Accommodation

	Council Houses	Private Houses			Total
		Min. of Wks. licence	Subsidy	Others	
No. of houses under construction 1.1.57	-	1	-	29	30
No. of houses completed & occupied during 1957	-	-	-	57	57
No. of houses under construction 31.12.57	-	1	-	33	34

(a) By the Council

As will be seen from the above table no new Council houses were under construction or completed during the year. This cessation of building is due entirely to the suspension of Exchequer Grants for houses built for general need, the high rate of interest on loans and the high cost of building. The Council considered on several occasions the building of small dwellings to re-house elderly people who were occupying larger Council houses but, on each occasion, they had to decide reluctantly not to proceed. The economic rents of the small dwellings proposed were so high that the Council considered them to be beyond the means of the proposed tenants. With the large increase in expenditure already incurred by the Council in the provision of public services it is not possible to subsidise the building of the houses from the general rate fund; a rent rebate scheme has been considered and rejected on the grounds that the cost of working such a scheme would be out of proportion to the increase in revenue and that such revenue would not be increased appreciably as the wages of Council house tenants generally were not high.

In order to build more houses at suitable rents for slum clearance and general need it would appear that loans at a lower rate of interest are required and that, until such loans are available and the high cost of building is reduced, the provision of houses on scattered sites in a rural district at rents which can be afforded will not be possible.



A revision of the list of applicants for Council houses was carried out in January. 218 applications for houses were recorded and 48 applications by tenants for transfers, the majority of whom wished to move to houses nearer to Worcester.

(b) By Private Enterprise

57 new private houses were completed during the year, 37 of these being on a private housing estate adjoining the Worcester City boundary. Intending private developers are still experiencing difficulty in acquiring suitable sites and, even when they have been found and planning permission given, some difficulties in meeting the cost of building a purpose-designed dwelling have been reported.

The following table shows the units of accommodation provided during the past ten years:-

Year	Council Houses	Private Houses				Total
		Min. of Works Licence	Subsidy	Private	Conversions	
1948	51	-	-	25	8	84
1949	21	-	-	11	-	32
1950	34	1	4	12	2	53
1951	35	2	3	3	4	47
1952	6	2	9	7	8	32
1953	36	4	2	21	-	63
1954	34	1	1	32	1	69
1955	36	39	1	6	3	85
1956	14	-	1	55	3	73
1957	-	-	-	57	3	60
Total	267	49	21	229	32	598

Rent Act 1957

This Act came into force on July 6th 1957 and has the general objectives of enabling owners to put, and keep, their property in repair by increasing rents and also of securing a better use of existing housing accommodation.

The Act enables the rents of controlled houses to be increased within limits and coupled with this are provisions for dealing with repairs, the object being to secure the remedying of certain types of defects before an increase in rent becomes operative.

It was anticipated that there would be a general increase in rents suggested by the owners of property with a consequent number of applications by tenants for certificates of disrepair but, by the end of the year, only three applications for such certificates had been received. It would appear that many landlords are unwilling to serve notices of increase of rent as they anticipate that it would still be uneconomical to carry out the repairs which might be demanded by their tenants. No figures are available as to the number of houses which have attracted an increased rent but, from informal enquiries, this number is thought to be small.

### Improvement and Conversion Grants

The table below shows that the number of applications for grants remained fairly constant but the average grant per house increased slightly. Tenders submitted with applications were generally high; this type of work does not appear to be popular with builders and applicants sometimes have difficulty in obtaining estimates and getting the work carried out.

The number of individual dwellings forming the subject of formal applications since 1950, together with the number completed, are given below:-

Year	Rec'vd	Withdrawn	Refused	Approved	Out-stand- ing.	Completed	Amount of Grant £
1950	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
1951	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
1952	1	-	1	-	-	1	299
1953	10	4	1	5	-	-	-
1954	21	-	1	17	-	11	2,920
1955	41	5	3	36	-	29	7,372
1956	36	-	1	33	2	22	5,102
1957	35	-	2	30	3	32	8,304
Total	146	9	10	122	5	95	23,997

Average Grant per house - £255.

The total cost to the Council of completed improvements to 95 houses, based on 25% of the grants given, is £5,999 or £63 per house.

The applications for grants to individual dwellings approved by the Council since 1950 have been analysed to show the occupation of the dwellings, i.e. whether owner/occupied or tenanted, and the amount of work carried out as reflected by the cost and this information is shown in the table below:-

### Approved Applications for Grants

Occupation ..	No.	Approved expenses per dwelling		
		Under £400	£400-£800	Over £800
Owner/Occupier	44	16	16	12
Tenant	50	20	23	7
Total	94	36	39	19



### Council House Maintenance and Repair

The policy of carrying out all repair and maintenance, except plumbing and electrical work, on the houses owned by the Council was reviewed during the year by a Sub-Committee appointed to consider Housing Finance generally. The recommendations of the Committee included:-

- (a) All external painting to be carried out by contract with a consequent reduction in the Council's maintenance staff.
- (b) At least 100 houses to be painted each year.
- (c) The repairs contribution to remain at £12 per house per annum.
- (d) Rents to be increased generally by approximately ten per cent.

and these recommendations will be made effective during the next financial year. It is hoped by these means to carry out a five year painting programme and also to build up a balance on the Housing Account; the lack of such a balance has been a serious handicap for many years in carrying out emergency repairs to the houses.

The modernisation of pre-war houses following the provision of a mains water supply in many parishes has also been under consideration and a scheme submitted to the Ministry for carrying out the work in stages. Approval in principle to the first stage was given by the Ministry who also promised loan sanction for the connection to the mains of seven modern estates having a local piped water supply. It is the policy of the Council to attempt to carry out this work and to make the scheme self-supporting by increasing rents in proportion to the additional amenities provided, whilst retaining a few houses at low rents for tenants with small incomes.

External decoration was carried out during the year on the following sites:-

	<u>Direct Labour</u>
Astley - Riddleys Cross	8
Cotheridge - Otherton Lane	4
Holt - The Heath	14
Broadheath - Peachley Lane	6
Leigh - Ednoll Cottages	19
	<hr/>
	51
	<hr/>

	<u>Contract</u>
Hallow - The Heath	11
Little Witley - Well Lane	6
	<hr/>
	17
	<hr/>

Electrical wiring was carried out to four bungalows at Prickley Lane, Martley. The only houses without electricity are at Shelsley Walsh and negotiations are proceeding with the Electricity Authority to provide for this site.

Tree planting was carried out on several sites and little damage to the trees has been found on this occasion; on previous occasions at least thirty per cent of new trees planted have been killed wantonly or severely damaged.



### Slum Clearance

Details of properties dealt with are contained in Section D of the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

The lack of new Council houses to accommodate tenants to be displaced from slum property has restricted the demolition of such property to unoccupied houses and every endeavour is made to take immediate action when sub-standard houses are known to be, or likely to be, vacated. The present procedure under the Housing Acts however renders it virtually impossible to take such action before re-occupation except with the co-operation of the owner who is often besieged by applicants for the tenancy and may not be willing to co-operate.

### Re-housing

During the year 17 lettings of Council houses were made as compared with 34 in 1956. Of these lettings 7 or 41% were made to families recommended on public health grounds for the following reasons:-

<u>Medical</u>	<u>Overcrowding</u>	<u>Structurally Defective Houses</u>	<u>Slum Clearance</u>
-	3	4	-

No house was allocated specifically to a tuberculosis patient.

### 3. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The maintenance of all sewers and treatment works is carried out by two men and the scheme adopted in April 1956 has proved successful. The condition of all works has been improved and very few complaints as to nuisance from smell or poor effluent have been received.

Treatment works of varying sizes are now in operation at:-

Abberley	Hallow	Suckley
Alfrick	Holt	Wichenford
Broadheath	Martley	Great Witley
Clifton-on-Teme	Lower Wick	Little Witley
Cotheridge	Sapey Pitchard	

In addition, over 50 septic tanks or cesspits deal with the drainage from small Council estates.

The following alterations and additions have been made during the year:-

Broadheath - The scheme for sewerage the northern part of the parish was completed and put into operation in February 1957.

Astley - The scheme prepared by the Consulting Engineer for sewerage the area surrounding the source of the Council's mains water supply was examined by an Engineering Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on January 31st and was approved by the Minister on May 21st. Tenders were received and forwarded to the Ministry in December.

Hallow - A further length of the main outfall sewer was found to be unsatisfactory by reason of ingrowing roots and cracked pipes. This sewer was constructed in 1915 and the damage appears to have been caused by earth movement. Approximately 110 yards of 9-inch stoneware pipes were re-laid and encased in concrete.

It may be necessary to relay a further length in the future but the distance should not be so great.

#### Future Schemes

The question of providing sewerage facilities following the provision of piped water, and also to enable further house building to proceed, continued as a matter for discussion by the Council.

The immediate priority of such schemes was decided as follows:-

- (1) - Astley
- (2) - Sinton Green, Grimley
- (3) - (Bransford  
Shrawley)

Complaints from Parish Councils and individuals were received from several parishes, the most serious conditions existing at Sinton Green, Grimley; Ednoll, Leigh; Shrawley; and Martley; these areas must be considered in the near future for the provision of adequate sewage disposal facilities.

#### House Drainage

The following new drainage installations were approved and installed during the year:-

	<u>New Houses</u>	<u>Existing Houses</u>	<u>Total</u>
Septic Tanks	17	40	57
Connections to public sewer	42	18	60
Connections to private treatment plants	1	2	3
	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>
Total	60	60	120
	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>	<u>        </u>

The mechanical cesspool emptier owned by Droitwich R.D.C. was hired frequently during the year; septic tanks to 47 private houses and settlement tanks to 41 treatment plants on Council housing estates were emptied during the year, in the former case the cost was re-charged to the owners or occupiers of the property.

A table showing the number of houses connected to public sewers, etc., in each parish is contained in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.



#### 4. WATER SUPPLY

##### (a) Private Supplies

No shortage of water to private premises occurred during the year and no water was carted by the Council during this period.

38 samples from wells and springs were submitted for examination of which 22 were unsatisfactory bacteriologically and 5 were unsatisfactory chemically.

##### (b) Public Supplies

Details of the number of houses supplied from public mains are contained in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

#### Comprehensive Water Scheme

##### Part I

This part of the scheme was completed during 1957 and the mains serving eleven parishes were brought into use, the first parishes receiving mains water on August 4th. This was somewhat later than anticipated due to delays in the delivery and erection of the pumps and other machinery.

Mains tappings were commenced in March and by the end of the year communication pipes had been laid to 1,028 dwellings, 112 farms and 79 other premises. On 31st December water from the Council's main was supplying 936 dwellings as compared with 375 dwellings at the end of 1956.

15 samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination before the mains were brought into use and all were found to be free from coliform bacilli and faecal coli and fit for drinking; in addition, 3 samples of water direct from the boreholes were also examined with a similar result.

Chlorination of the water is carried out to give a residual chlorine availability in the mains of one part in two millions. This treatment is thought to be necessary until the completion of the Astley Sewerage Scheme and whilst work on the mains is in progress; when this work is completed it is anticipated that the rate of dosage can be curtailed or even discontinued.

During the year equipment for the repair and maintenance of the mains and fittings was purchased in sufficient quantity to deal with most contingencies.

##### Part II

This section of the scheme to serve 5 parishes comprises some 15 miles of mains, a reservoir of 110,000 gallons capacity and a small booster station. Ministry approval to the scheme was received in January 1957 and work commenced in July. By the end of the year some  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles of mains had been laid and water was available for use in the parish of Holt. Seven samples of water were taken from new mains in this parish of which 4 were satisfactory and 3 unsatisfactory. After further chlorination satisfactory samples were obtained.



Monthly Quantity of Water Pumped - 1957  
(in thousands of gallons)

<u>Station</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Astley	1212	2056	2122	2123	2121	9,634
Clifton						<u>1,994</u>
					Total	<u>11,628</u>

Consumption of Mains Water - 1957

Pumped	- Astley	- 9,634,000
	Clifton	1,994,000
Purchased in bulk from Worcester		
	C.B.	<u>7,844,000</u>
	Total	<u>19,472,000</u>

Chemical Analysis Results (parts per million)

Site	Date	Cl	O <sub>2</sub>	Nitrate	Nitrite	Hardness			pH
						Temp.	Perm- anent	Total	
Astley	March 1953	40	0.05	10	0.01	150	120	270	7.3
Astley	January 1957	63	-	-	-	180	95	275	7.5
Astley	January 1958	45	0.15	10.6	Nil	175	100	275	7.7

Water Mains in Parishes as at 31st December 1957

Parish	Size of main	Length of main	Total
		Miles	Miles
Astley	10" Pumping	1.39	5.90
	6" Service	1.56	
	4" "	1.27	
	3" "	1.68	
Broadheath	6" Service	2.46	6.26
	4" "	0.63	
	3" "	3.17	
Broadwas	4" Service	1.97	2.91
	3" "	0.94	
Cotheridge	4" Service	0.83	0.88
	3" "	0.05	
Clifton	3" Pumping	1.47	1.88
	3" Service	.41	
Doddenham	6" Service	0.59	2.04
	3" "	1.45	
Grimley	8" Service	1.78	6.00
	4" "	1.92	
	3" "	2.30	
Hallow	8" Service	0.61	3.39
	6" "	1.55	
	3" "	1.23	
Holt	4" Service	1.43	2.92
	3" "	1.49	
Martley	6" Service & Pumping	3.62	8.46
	4" Service	3.76	
	3" "	1.08	
St. John County	4" Service	1.19	2.43
	3" "	1.24	
Shrawley	10" Pumping	1.92	4.61
	4" Service	0.92	
	3" "	1.77	
Wichenford	10" Pumping	1.57	4.73
	8" Service	1.82	
	3" "	1.34	
Little Witley	10" Pumping	1.32	2.09
	4" Service	0.68	
	3" "	0.09	

Total miles of mains in District 54.30

### Supply to Council Houses

No shortage of water was experienced during the year from any of the small boreholes or wells supplying groups of houses but several boreholes have to be used carefully owing to their limited supply. Difficulty has again been experienced with hard water and frequent descaling of pipes and back boilers has to be carried out at some sites.

The following table shows the progress in connecting up Council Houses to the mains supply:-

#### Progress in Supply of Mains Water to Council Houses 1957

<u>Parish</u>		<u>Full Service</u>	<u>Standpipe</u>
Astley	- Sandhampton	22	
	- Berringtons		4
Broadheath	- Grange Road	49	
	- Crown East Lane		6
Broadwas	- Weston Hill		4
Grimley	- Sinton Green	10	
Holt	- The Heath	20	
Martley	- Jury Lane	34	
	- Berrow Green		2
Wichenford	- Queen's Estate	30	
Little Witley	- Well Lane	16	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		181	16
Total		-	<u>197</u>

### 5. PUBLIC CLEANSING

#### (a) Refuse Collection

No change in the scheme of refuse collection was made during the year and the following collections were made:-

<u>Fortnightly collection of</u>		<u>Two-monthly collection</u>	
<u>all house refuse</u>		<u>of incombustible refuse</u>	
Parishes of:-	Broadheath	Parishes of:-	Abberley
	Hallow		Astley
	Clifton-on-Teme		Cotheridge
	Bransford		Doddenham
	St. John County		Hillhampton
	Grimley		Kenswick
	Holt		Knightwick
Parts of Parishes			Lulsley
of:-	Alfrick		Sapey Pitchard
	Suckley		Shelsley Beauchamp
	Martley		Shelsley Kings
	Leigh		Shelsley Walsh
			Shrawley
			Wichenford
			Great Witley
			Little Witley



Two-monthly collection of  
incombustible refuse (Cont'd)

Parts of Parishes

of:-	Alfrick
	Martley
	Leigh
	Suckley

This scheme of collection is maintained with a labour force of 5 men and two 10 cu.yd., end loading, tipping vehicles.

(b) Refuse Storage

The Council continued to encourage the use of suitable dustbins by selling to the public at cost price plus a small delivery charge. 53 bins were sold during the year but there are still too many premises where refuse is stored in unsuitable containers which are un-hygienic and make emptying difficult.

(c) Refuse Disposal

Difficulty is still being experienced in obtaining suitable sites for controlled tipping in the northern parishes but, after many years, a site was found in the Leigh and Bransford area and brought into use. This should reduce the mileage travelled and, in consequence, the cost of collection generally.

The tip at Wichenford was completed during the year and a site found at Martley as a replacement.

6. SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Ice-cream

Number of premises registered for manufacture and sale	1
Number of premises registered for sale only ... ..	54
Number of samples taken for examination ... ..	1
Number of samples certified as satisfactory ... ..	1
Number of samples certified as unsatisfactory... ..	-

The plant and methods at the manufacturing premises are satisfactory and the ice-cream produced is of a high standard being heat treated and cooled before freezing. An indicating and recording thermometer is installed.

Pre-packed ice-cream only is sold from all other premises and this is contained in refrigerators; facilities for hand-washing, etc. are provided at all premises.

### Food Premises

The following food premises are in use in the district:-

#### (a) Unregistered

##### Food Shops

Butchers Shops ... ..	2
Other food shops ... ..	45
Cafes ... ..	4
Inns, Hotels and Public Houses ... ..	37

#### (b) Registered

Slaughterhouses... ..	2
Bakehouses ... ..	3
Ice-cream manufacturers. ... ..	1
Ice-cream retailers ... ..	54

### Inspection of Registered Premises

The following visits and inspections of registered and other premises have been carried out during the year:-

Slaughterhouses... ..	109
Ice-cream manufacturers.. ... ..	3
Ice-cream retailers .... ... ..	6
Butchers Shops ... ..	26
Food Shops.. ... ..	15
Cafes ... ..	6
Bakehouses.. ... ..	2
Inns, Hotels and Public Houses ... ..	4

Generally speaking, all premises are kept clean and provided with adequate sanitary accommodation and hand washing facilities for the employees.

### Education in Food Hygiene

Owing to the scattered nature of the district it is impracticable to attempt any courses of lectures in food hygiene. The majority of the food premises in the district are family businesses where hired assistants are not usually employed. Advice and instruction in food hygiene is given during the normal inspections of the premises where it is thought to be necessary.

### Slaughterhouses

The two slaughterhouses in operation in the district are kept in a satisfactory condition and the standard of slaughtering and quality of meat has been consistently high.

All the animals killed at the slaughterhouses have been examined post mortem and all meat found to be unfit for human consumption was surrendered voluntarily, stained and disposed of to approved dealers.

A table showing the number of animals inspected and those found to be diseased in whole or in part is contained in the report of the Medical Officer of Health. The absence of disease can be explained by the fact that the butchers have a local family trade only and can only buy in the best quality animals to retain that trade. The majority of the pigs killed are bred by one of the butchers on his own farm.



### Meat Grading

The designation of one slaughterhouse as a grading centre for pigs was removed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food during the year, owing to the small number of animals presented for grading.

### Milk Production

The duties remaining with the local authority under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1949 were carried out and all the premises used are satisfactory.

There are no pasteurising plants in the District. 11 dairymen were issued with supplementary licences to retail designated milks.

### Food and Drugs Adulteration

The responsibility for this work rests with the Worcestershire County Council.

## 7. MISCELLANEOUS

### (a) Camps and Moveable Dwellings

Regular inspections of all camping sites and sites for moveable dwellings were made and informal action only was required to keep the sites up to the standard required.

New sites for 17 caravans were licensed during the year, 10 of which were used for permanent accommodation.

### (b) Hop-Pickers Accommodation

Inspections of barracks used to house hop-pickers were made during the few weeks of the picking season. Over 75 per cent of the hop farms in the district now have machine picking; in 1955 the number of pickers housed in the district was 1,530 but this year the number was reduced to approximately 850.

In general the condition of the barracks was good with an improvement in scavenging.

The reduction in numbers of pickers had enabled the County Council to discontinue their practice of engaging additional district nurses, and the work was carried out satisfactorily by the permanent district nurses.

### (c) Petroleum Act

The total number of storage licences issued during the year was 73 and the gallonage involved was 61,480.

Four new installations were approved.



(d) Rodent Control

Routine inspections of the district were carried out in the usual manner during the year and treatments made at the request of owners or occupiers of premises. Free treatments are given to dwellinghouses and the charge for treating business premises is 7/6d. per hour.

The number of treatments carried out during the year was as follows:-

<u>Type of Premises</u>				<u>Treatments</u>
(i)	Private Dwellings ...	...	...	521
(ii)	Business premises ...	...	...	46
(iii)	Local authority sewers ...	...	...	11
(iv)	Local authority refuse tips ...	...	...	31
(v)	Agricultural... ..	...	...	20
				<hr/> 629 <hr/>

(e) Means of Escape in case of Fire

One certificate under Section 34 of the Factories Act 1937 as to adequate means of escape in case of fire was issued. Valuable assistance is afforded by the Fire Prevention Officer of the Worcester City and County Fire Brigade by means of inspection reports on factories for this purpose and I am grateful for their advice.

SUPERVISION OF WORK PLACES

The following is a summary of the work carried out under this heading:-

	Registered	Inspections	Defects	
			Found	Remedied
Factories with power .....	35	18	2	2
Factories with-out power	4	5	1	1
Totals	39	23	3	3

In addition two inspections were made of the premises used by outworkers in the making of gloves.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various methods of determining the rate of reaction. The second part is devoted to a discussion of the various methods of determining the order of reaction.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various methods of determining the activation energy of a reaction.

TABLE I	
Reaction	Rate of reaction
1. $2H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O$	1.0
2. $2H_2 + 2NO \rightarrow 2H_2O + N_2$	2.0
3. $2H_2 + 2NO \rightarrow 2H_2O + N_2$	3.0
4. $2H_2 + 2NO \rightarrow 2H_2O + N_2$	4.0
5. $2H_2 + 2NO \rightarrow 2H_2O + N_2$	5.0
6. $2H_2 + 2NO \rightarrow 2H_2O + N_2$	6.0
7. $2H_2 + 2NO \rightarrow 2H_2O + N_2$	7.0
8. $2H_2 + 2NO \rightarrow 2H_2O + N_2$	8.0
9. $2H_2 + 2NO \rightarrow 2H_2O + N_2$	9.0
10. $2H_2 + 2NO \rightarrow 2H_2O + N_2$	10.0

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various methods of determining the equilibrium constant of a reaction. The fifth part is devoted to a discussion of the various methods of determining the free energy of a reaction.



The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various methods of determining the entropy of a reaction. The seventh part is devoted to a discussion of the various methods of determining the enthalpy of a reaction.

TABLE II	
Reaction	Equilibrium constant
1. $2H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O$	1.0
2. $2H_2 + 2NO \rightarrow 2H_2O + N_2$	2.0
3. $2H_2 + 2NO \rightarrow 2H_2O + N_2$	3.0
4. $2H_2 + 2NO \rightarrow 2H_2O + N_2$	4.0
5. $2H_2 + 2NO \rightarrow 2H_2O + N_2$	5.0
6. $2H_2 + 2NO \rightarrow 2H_2O + N_2$	6.0
7. $2H_2 + 2NO \rightarrow 2H_2O + N_2$	7.0
8. $2H_2 + 2NO \rightarrow 2H_2O + N_2$	8.0
9. $2H_2 + 2NO \rightarrow 2H_2O + N_2$	9.0
10. $2H_2 + 2NO \rightarrow 2H_2O + N_2$	10.0

The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various methods of determining the Gibbs free energy of a reaction. The ninth part is devoted to a discussion of the various methods of determining the Helmholtz free energy of a reaction.